# NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES "TENSIONER'S COURT.

Wood, previously examined, was recalled— McHenry, a previous witness; had a conver-with him in May, 1868, in Washington at Wil-

had recommended Mr. McHenry for appoint-t as an inspector in my Collection district in klyn; I think I recommended him by letter to commissioner; I had occasion to go to Washing-hord's affected by rery damaging to him, and that in consequence I had withdrawn my application in his favor; I also did him that if I had only known what his previous connection with the department had been I should not have recommended him, and that I was sorry for having done so under the circumstances; I dded that Mr. Harland's objection rendered it deceasary that I should withdraw his name; he memed a little excited and said he would be square rith Ar. Harland yet, or would get even with him, exercise to that effect; I tried to soften his wrath lown, but could not do it; that is about all that occurred between us.

Uross-examined by Mr. Courtney—McHenry did but my how he would be square with Mr. Harland.

of may how he would be square with Mr. Hariand.
The next witness examined was G. B. Lincoln,
resident of the board of Health.
By Mr. Sedgwick.—Q. Do you know J. D. McHenry?
Yes, sir. Q. How long have you known him?
I think about two years.
Q. Do you know his general character?

Q. is his reputation good or bad? A. I should link it was bad. Nink It was bad.

Q. From what you know of his general reputation, and character would you believe him on eath? A. that is a sharp question to say of a man I know so tale of; I consider his reputation so bad that I would not trust him in ordinary transactions of business.

Q. From what you know of his general reputation and character would you believe him on eath? A. I bould want a margin on his eath. (Laughter.)

Q. How much of a margin? A. Pretty large margin.

examined by Mr. Courtney—Knew McHen-aracter from representations made to him by lends; his information on this point was of

some friends; his information on this point was of a political character.

Benator H. R. Pearson was examined with relation to testimony given by Mr. McHenry as to his materyies and business with Mr. Pearson in Washington. Had a talk with Mr. McHenry in March or May of 1868; had recommended him for an office which he understood he had got; found from him on the occasion referred to that he was, not in office; asked him how it was; Mr. McHenry replied that he got out of it through Mr. Harland, but that he would be up with him.

op with him, several witnesses were examined as to the means seeing and hearing between the chief clerk's lee in the late Metropolitan Board in Cedar street of the Board room, from which it appeared that rooms could be seen very indistinctly and with no tainty as to identification, but no conversation lad be heard.

and the Board room, from which it appeared that persons could be seen very indistinctly and with no certainty as to identification, but no conversation could be heard.

IMPORTANY REBUTTING PESTIMONY.

The principal witness examined was Charles Loeb. This gensteman is the person that the witness melienty swore he had seen count and roll up anumber of \$500 bills in an envelope, in a room in Williard's Hotel, Washington, after which he went to the street when the Internal Revenue Department is located, and there meet and walk with Mr. Rollins, and hand him the package of money he swore he had previously seen Mr. Loeb count in his room in the hotel.

Q. by Mr. Sedgwick—Were you in Washington in the months of January and May last? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have an interview with Mr. Rollins and if so state where and what took piace?

A. I had once an interview with Mr. Rollins in the maneral offee where he transacts his business.

Q. Did you meet him on the street, and if so what took piace between you? A. I think I happened to meet Mr. Rollins once in the street in the latter part of January; that is, we passed each other in the attreet; nothing passed between us beyond the usual matte.

Q. Did you stop and speak to him? A. No.

Q. Did you ever pay Mr. Rollins any money or bing of value? A. Never. Q. How much money did you bring with you, or fid you have in your possession, in Washington, on the two occasions you were there in January and May? A. I taink in January I had \$400, and in May

Q. Do you know a distillery in Brooklyn run by homas F. Rae? A. Yes, sir. Q. Was it ever called Loeb's distillery? A. Yes. Q. Did you ever run that distillery? A. Not our-

ment of that distillery? A. No.

Q. State the business upon which you saw Mr. Rollins on any occasion you ever visited the department? A. I think I saw him about two years ago when I was interested for another party, and enleavored to get a lot of spirits and a distillery remased that had been seized.

Q. What was the result? A. All were condemned. Laughter.)

Q. What was the next business you saw Mr. Rollens on A. It was in reference to the remission of a forfeiture of a distillery in Cherry street.
Q. What was the result in that case? A. The property was condemned. (Laughter.)
Q. When next did you see him and on what business? A. I don't think I ever saw him again on business?

ness? A. I don't think I ever saw him again on bosiness.

Cross examined by Mr. Courtney.—Q. In what business did you visit the department in May? A. It was in reference to a matter I was written to from home to inquire into—whether a certain individual held a commission in the department, when I was informed not, but that the party held a commission in the Custom House.

Q. On the occasion you were in Washington in May last did you count any money in your roots and put it in your pocket? A. No, sir, I did not, for I had only \$2.00 in all.

Q. What was the nature of your business in Washington in May last? A. I went to wait on the Committee of Ways and Means in reference to a new revenue law.

Q. Had you any other business? A. No, sir.

This closed the examination of the witness and the session, the court adjourning to Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock noon, when other witnesses for the defence will be called and examined.

COURT OF APPEALS. General Butler to Court.

Before a Full Bench.

Benjamin F. Buller, Appellant, vs. Gideon J.

Fucker, Surrogate of the County of New York, Reepondent.—This case was up on an appeal from a cision given in the Supreme Court for the Fire

gate of the county of New York on the 14th of November, 1864, to the appellant, executor of the last will, &c., of Andrew J. Butler, decease. On August 20, 1865, the executor filed the inventory of the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased, as shown by the inventory made by the appraisers to be of the value

chattels and credits of the deceased, as shown by the inventory made by the appraisers to be of the value of \$76,391 04.

On August 23, 1865, the Surrogate made an order, which, after reciting the filing of said inventory, continued as follows:—It appearing that there are other assets belonging to said estate situated in the matter of the sasets belonging to said estate situated in the matter of Massachusetts, Louisiana and California, it is ordered that said executor return a further inventory of said estate, which shall befure the executor special to the general term of the Supreme Court of lae First Judicial district, which affirmed the appealant of the Surrogate the executor special to the general term of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district, which affirmed the order of the Surrogate the surrogate, as far as it required the appealant as executor to include in the inventory the assets of the testator situated in Massachusetts, Louisiana and California, was beyond the jurisdiction of the Burrogate and void, as they were not assets in this State, and that the Revised Statute of this State confined the contents of the inventory to the propesty of the testator within this State. A compliance with the order would be the end of proceedings, or, in other words, a finality. No other order could, therefore, be made in the proceeding; it is, therefore, the appellant be correct in his refusal to include foreign assets in his inventory, the order maposes a duty and an obligation upon him beyond the requirements of law.

On the part of the respondent it was argued that the executor should have made an inventory of all goods and chattels wherever situate of the testator, secure the statute of this State so requires; and that an executor qualified by the hws of the State of New York, where the lestator lived and died, acquired a valid talle by his letter to the property left by the testator in another State in the absence of the testator must receive the whole of the personal estated is required by the owner's

For the appealant it was argued that there we ovidence that the testatrix was in any way restricted the section by him.

Decision reserved.

The day calendar for October 3 is as followns 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 21;; 27, 28, 31, 32, and 35.

the court delivered judgment denying the order. The Court delivered judgment denying the order. The Court delivered judgment denying the order actions. There was no instance among the humerous actions of this nature where such an order had been made. The triant may be examined orally as any other plaintiff, and at the trial of the action such an application as the present might be action such an application as the present might of the action such an application as the present might of the action such as a policy of the court of the

## CITY DITELLICENCE.

DEATH OF A DOMESTIC.—The name of the woman

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED REVENUE PRAUDS.

Mitcheil's, corner of Greene and Bleecker streets, be-tween James Casey, Hugh Dougherty and some par-ties unknown, in which a pistol shot was fired, which took effect in the wall without doing other injury. Casey and Dougherty were both arrested.

Pirst and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, ran away in Elm street in this city, when Mr. Cook was thrown from the wagon and severely injured about the head and face. He was taken to the New York Dispensary where his wounds were dressed, after which he lef-

MASONIC.-Under the auspices of Columbian, Morton, Palestine, Cœur de Lion, Manhattan and Ivanhonor the members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State of New York with a grand reception at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Wednesday evening, October 7, at nine o'clock. The session of the Grand Commandery of Knights Tem-plars will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Kane Lodge rooms, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway.

EMIGRANT LABOR EXCHANGE—From the semi-

plars will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Kane Lodge rooms, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway.

EMIGRANT LABOR EXCHANGR.—From the semimonthly report of the Castle Garden Emigrant Labor Exchange there were 1,536 applicants for employment. The average rate of monthly wages paid to males was \$14; females, \$10. Of the persons employed 256 were mechanica, \$10. If the persons employed 256 were mechanica, \$10. Of the society was held last evening at the rooms, Cooper Union. The proceedings were not of particular moment. On the reading and approval of the minutes of the mechanic were admitted iff the usual manner. The chairman of the Board of Trustees then announced that the arrangement for the usual course of winter lectures were nearly completed. The course, Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, delivering the introductory, will commence about the latter part of next month and continue until the beginning of February.

THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—This organization, in connection with the American Institute, held a stated meeting last night at their rooms in the Cooper Union. A leading subject of discussion was the water metre. Many inventions for the measuring of water, by the screw and the diaphram, were described and all found defective in some leading particular. Those that saved most water in this leakage being the costilest. What the association thought was needed by the Croton Board and the public at this time was a cheaper motre, the percentage of loss in which would not exceed two percent, and that in favor of the Contonic Society in the script of the Fern

THE PUBLIK ASSOCIATION.—The Purim Association held their annual meeting last week and elected the following officers:—President, Mr. 80d. B. Solomon; Vice President, Mr. Jacob B. Isaacs; Secretary, Mr. Adolph I. Banger; Treasurer, Mr. Charles C. Allen; Trusices, Mesars, Joseph Koch, Simon Shaler, Sol. Moses, Sol. Weill and Leopoid Riess. The proceeds of the last ball were divided among the following charities:—The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinal Hospital, Hebrew Pres School Association, the New York Association for Instruction of Deaf Mures, the Newshoys' Home, St. Vincent's Hospital, size Child's Narsery, Hebrew Fuel Society and Ladies' Sewing Society. The association will colebrate Purim, as usual, by a grand masquerade ball.

THE RECENT DUMMY ENGINE CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Fiynn commenced an investigation at his office, No. 4 Centre street, in the case of Rudolph Knoedel, the German, late of No. 24

be entered in the form presented. The Sanitary Committee submitted a resolution that a permit be granted to the Caloric Rendering Company to creet and maintain an establishment for fat rendering at the foot of Forty-risk street, North river, which was adopted. A report of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent adversely to an application for a permit to maintain a siangher house in the Sixth ward of Brooklyn was read and received, the permit being denied. Complaints in regard to unsafe buildings were handed in and referred to the Superintendent of Buildings. The matter of a non-complance with the reculations of the Board in the conduct of fat holling, in the case of two establishments was after a partial examination, referred

THE SAID OF CAPTAIN BREVEY'S LIBRARY.-The season, yet the prices paid for good and valuable books showed they were appreciated. The following are a few of the items, vis.:--Pepy's Diary, \$16 63; Picart's Temple of Muses, \$10; Pintarque, \$ vois., \$42; Pope's Works, 9 vois., \$36; Prescott's Works, 15 vois., \$48 75; Quarterley Review, 111 vois., \$38 89; Reeye's Natural History, 22 vois., \$50; Recuell Alphaber, \$36; Richardson's Dictionary, 2 vois., \$32; Roger's Italy, 2 vois., \$28; Romandid's Chemistry, \$19; Abbottsford Waverley, 11 vois., \$32; Boston edition Waverley, \$50; Renmer's vois., \$32; Boston edition Waverley, \$50; Renmer's ald's Chemistry, \$19; Abbottsford Waverley, 18 vols., \$32; Boston edition Waverley, \$60; Renmer's Shakspeare, \$ vols., \$126; Knight's Shakspeare, \$52; Shakspeare Society, 19 vols., \$90 25; Smith's An liquities. \$45; Southey's Works, \$30; Waring's Masterpieces, 3 vols., \$97 50; Waring's Art Treasure, 1 vol., \$65; William's Greece, \$31; Wolf's Zoological Specimens, \$62 50; Wyatt's Indus-trial Arts. 2 vols., \$82; Grav's Zoology, \$73; Musea Wolf's Zoological Specimens, \$62 50; Wyatt's Indus-trial Arts, 2 vobs., \$52; Gray's Zoology, \$75; Musee Francais, 4 vols., proof copy, \$720—this last was bought by Mr. A. T. Stewart.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Edward Kader, a workman at No. 561 Broadway, was yesterday committed by Justice Dodge to

esterday afternoon Mrs. Mary Gill, of No. 136 West Sixteenth street, entered Stewart's up town store,

where she encountered the wife of an ex-general of volunteera. Some words passed between them, and it is alieged the general's wife was insuited, when she struck Mrs. Gill on the forehead with her parasol inflicting a slight wound. Detective Corkey, of the Fifteenth precinct, arrested the fair assitiant and arraigned her at Jefferson Market, when she acknowledged the assault, but pleaded that the circumstances justified her in resenting the insuit. The Justice was forced to nold her in \$500 bail to answer at the Special Seasions for assault and battery.

BURGLARY IN TENTH AVENUE.—On the night of the 26th uit, the premises of Adolph Horands, No. 394 Tenth avenue, used as a silk factory, were entered and property valued at \$700 carried off. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking out a pane of glass. Detective Philip Reilly, of the Twentieth precinct, after some inquiries, fixed his suspictons upon Andrew Gilliger, of No. 310 Tenth avenue, who was arrested on the charge. The only direct evidence against him is that a man named Charles Clow, of Porty-sixth atreet, saw two men on the night of the burglary scale the fence and disappear within the yard of the factory and subsequently recognized the prisoner as one of teem. Gilliger was committed in default of bail to answer at the General Seasions by Justice Dodge, of Jefferson Market.

JUYENILE LEECH THIEVES.—Early yesterday morning two young men, eighteen years of age.

JUVENILE LEECH THIEVES.—Early yesterday morning two young men, eighteen years of age, named John Delancy and Timothy Hayes, entered the entry way of store No. & Liberty street, occupied by William H. Witte, and leioniously appropriated to their own use 2,000 leeches, valued at \$160, with which they attempted to escape. Mr. Witte, however, who caught the juvenile depredators in the not, gave chase and caused their arrest by officer Coffee, of the Second precinct, with the stolen property in their possession. The prisoners were taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, who committed them for trial in default of \$1,000 ball each. Belancy, who pleaded guilty to the charge, lives at \$27 Water street and works in a bake house. Hayes lives at \$125 Vandewater street and is employed in a tobacco store. THE REPUTED HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE

Trier.—John Walter Sheppard alias Hutchinson, alias Youmans, alias Stewart, alias Gay, the reputed alias Youmans, alias Stewart, alias Gay, the reputed hotel and boarding house thief, arrested by detective Tiemann, of the Central Office, a full account of whose thieving exploits has aiready appeared in the HERALD, was yesterday afternoon brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. Mr. Meivin A. Gladding, of 161 Waverley place, appeared before the magistrate and charged the prisoner with having on the 13th day of July last stolen from him a coat, vest and pair of panis, valued at seventy dollars, from the fact that a portion of the stolen property was found in his possession by detective Tiemann. Sheppard is a dentist, twenty-two years of age, born in Canada, and says in his examination he lives at No. 33 Lafayette place. In relation to his guilt he preferred not to say anything at all. In default of \$1,000 bail the magistrate committed Sheppard to the Tombs for trial. Mr. Thomas H. Shephard, of 113 Reade street, charges that, on the 15th ult., the accused stole from him a meerschaum pipe, valued at twenty-dive dollars, the same having been found in his possession at the time of his arrest. The prisoner also admits having taken the pipe from the complainant's residence. Sheppard was also fully committed on this charge.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIARS AND SURGEORS.

The exercises attendant upon the reopening of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after the summer vacation, and introductory of the seasion of 1809-09—the sixty-second of its existence—took place last jevening in the college building, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The students, to the number of several hundred, together with their friends, including many ladies, occupied the seats of the lecture room. The faguity occupied chairs behind the desk.

Rev. Dr. Hitencock opened the exercises with a very appropriate and very pretty prayer. Having asked the divine instruction that they might "know themselves," he becought a plessing upon the investigations they were about to make together.

Dr. Edward Delafield, Presidents of the faculty, welcomed the new class and greeted the older ones. Professor Burnistead then delivered the annual address—a very practical effort, full of wise suggestions and information to the students. They were met, he said, not merely as teacher and pupit, for the students had to remember that they were soon in turn to become, like their trachers, professors and instructory of the medical science. Poreign custom

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# PROTESTATE EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CON-VENTION.

poold Day's Proceedings—Annual Address by Bishop Potter—Appointment of Commit-tees—Proposed Severance of Northern New York and Long Island from the Diocese.

ence of the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of th

session of the Convention had been disposed of a number of new delegates, who had not heretofore

the following gentlemen were chosen:-Cyrus Curtis

ditional amount required annually. This reportarias adopted.

Another committee reported on the present condition of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, that it was in a flourishing state, that additional buildings to accommodate twenty-six more students had been completed and that the sum of \$4,000 was needed to pay for this addition in full. It was also stated that the academical year at this college will begin with about sixty students in attendance.

The convention then entered upon electing the transing committees for the year. The election was had by ballot with the following result:—

Standing Committee of the Diocess—Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, William E. Eigenbrodt, William F. Morgan and Issac H. Tuttle; Hon. Guitan C. Verplanck and Messrs. Stephen P. Nash, Floyd Smith and Edward Jones.

Missionary Committee—Rev. Drs. Samuel R. Johnson, Whiliam F. Morgan, Henry E. Montgomery, Alired B. Beach and Cornelins E. Swope, and Messrs. Stephen Cambreleng, George C. Collins, George Merritt, James Pott and Hamilton Bruce.

These committees are, with three exceptions, the same as last year.

Bishop Potter having arrived by this time, Dr.

nquished the chair to the right reveread, who at once proceeded with reading his press. This was a very lengthy, able and locument. It is to be regretted that the miss for the representatives of the press. With so little knowledge of their wants, arrangements for the representatives of the president's ware made with so little knowledge of their wants, for, placed as they were to the rear of the president's chair, it was very difficult for them to bear half of what was spoken in the hall, and this arrangement greatly impeded their usefulness. The committee or the porson in charge should see that this defect be specifly remedied. Bishop Potter opened his address with a feeling allusion to the proposed separation of Northern New York from the diocese and its elevation into a separate episcopacy, and, however much he may approve of it, he could not but feel regret at the proposed severance of the kind relations that had so long existed between himself and the clergy of the district. He then gave an interesting statistical socount of the increase of the Church ince 1838. The Bishop then passed over to the diverging opinions taking root within the Church, and deprecated the severity of comment and criticism with which certain doctrines, heid to be at variance with the established dogmas of the Church were treated in some quarters, and counselled toleration, forbearance, charity and fraternal love. He was free to admit, however, that there were some things said and done within the Church winch, in the course of time, may grow in o monst to be at variance with the established dogmas of the Church were treated in some quarters, and counselled toleration, forbearance, charity and fraternal love. He was free to admit, however, that there were some things said and done within the Church within the church which, in the course of time, may grow in o monstrosities, like the innovation of ritualism; but as yet this has extended to this country in a very limited degree. He deprecated the attempt made by some of arranging public services in the Church without regard to and in defiance of the authorities of the Church, and called it uncharitable to persist in this effort; yet he hoped, as they are but few, they would be left to the diocese where they are. His favority principle was toleration; as there were always two schools in the Church, not only shoot the feformation, but from the days of the Aposites—one favoring the more simple, the other a more ornate form of worship. There was a wide margin for both, and yet both may remain within the pale of the law of the Church. Still there were some innovations which are so nearly allied to error that they deserve censure. The Bishop spoke next of the improvement in the ritual since sixty years ago, and hoped that but few would wish to return to the crede form of worship of that time. He next referred to the next triennial convention about to assemble in this city, and elaborated upon its great importance. He referred to the fact that it is intended by some to ask for a revision and change of the creed, but in the remotest idea that the Church will be moved a hair's breadth from its old, foundation and landmarks. The retirement of Rev. Dr. John Mc. Vickar, Emerius Professor of Revealed Religion in Columbia College, from practical duties was then regrettingly mentioned, and the subject of the endowment and aid of the new episcopacy of Northern New York and the establishment of a reder rate Council, in compliance with the following resolution passed at the last annual Convention:—

Resolved, That the General Con

Northern New York and the establishment of a redorate Council, in compliance with the following resolution passed at the last annual Convention:—

Resolved, That the General Convention be requested to enact a permissive canon, authorizing a Federate Council of the dioceses now existing, or which may be resister be erected within the limits of the may be resister be erected within the limits of the may be resister be erected within the limits of the middle of a memorial to that body on the subject, to prepare draft of a memorial to that body on the subject, to prepare draft of a memorial to that body on the subject, to great draft of a memorial to that body on the subject, to the next Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the duty resting on the older and more wealthy portions of the discess to additionally in the endowment of the episcopale of the new diocess in Newthern New York, and most earnestly commends this measure to the sympathics and generous contributions of the memorial provided for in the resolution and was made the special order for the evening session.

The treasurer then made his report on the finances, which was referred to a committee for revision. The committee subsequently reported it to be correct-that \$950 remained cash on hand as balance, that the receipts were \$4,225 and the expenditure \$3,325. The balance on hand at the date of last year's report was tasted to have been only \$511.

The next report was that of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, and gave a very fueld account of its activity during the year. It had contributed over \$10,000 to the General Theological seminary, over \$8,000 to 8k. Stephen's College, and its expenses on the whole had been \$1,190, of which \$1,000 to the General Theological seminary, over \$8,000 to 8k. Stephen's College, and its expenses on the whole had been \$1,190, of which \$1,000 to the General Theological seminary over \$10,000 to the General Theological seminary over \$10,000 to the General Theological seminary over \$10,000 to th

Rishop Potter announced the following com-

Bishop Potter anneunced the following committees:—
On Northern Missions—Rev. Drs. Haight, Payne,
Tuttle and Mr. S. T. Skidmore.
On Southern Education—Rev. Drs. Doane, Potter,
Haight and Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn.
The trustees of the Episcopal Fund reported the
present amount of the disposable fund to be \$61,500.
The total receipts during the year were \$29,039, and
the distursements \$23,456, leaving a cash balance of
\$563. Of the disbursements \$16,500 were on account
of investments on bond and mortgage, and \$2,906 to
pay off the mortgage on the episcopal residence in
East Twenty-second street, the title of which is now
unencumbered. The famil for accumulation has increased by \$2,706, and amounts now to \$35,505, of
which \$7,000 is loaned on call awaiting the inquiry
into the little of real estate on which it is to be invested.

An animated debate then sprung up as to the endowment of the proposed episcopacy for Northern
New York, in which Rev. Drs. Morgan, Doane,
Haight and Hou. J. V. L. Puyn took park and during
which Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's church,
Brookiya, read a presentle and resolutions passed

by a commistee of twenty of the Episcopal clergy and fally of Long feland, asking for a separate epis-copate for themselves, and made an extended argu-ment in favor of this proposition.

At a quarter past three o'clock the Convention, without determining the question, took a recess till half-past seven P. M.

The Convention reassemble 1 at the appointed hour in the evening, Bishop Potter in the chair. A report was read of the usefulness of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society, areached through the year to over 50.000 people, and that the progress made among the Germans of the city was particularly remarkable. A Ragged School, specially intended for German children, had also been established. The total receipts of the society been established. The total receipts of the society for the year were \$65,000; for the present year the needs of the society are estimated at \$20,000, and \$15,000 more is wanted for the erection of buildings. The report also refers to the results of the Midnight Mission to Fallen Women as exceedingly gratifying, and mentions the offer of the Trinity corporation to donate \$15,000 out of the proceeds of the sale of St. George's chapel towards the building of a new St. Barnabas' chapel and home to procure better accommodation than is aforded by the small buildings now in use. Rev. Dr. Dix moved for a committee of the to inquire whether any changes were made in the fundamental law of the City Mission Society since its recognition by the annual Convention, which was adopted and the committee appointed by the Bishop.

## THE THROGO'S NECK MURDER.

come and take a drink:" John Burke said. "You son ult you by calling you boys, I am a friend

or a b—h, to shoot him;" my mother said, "You have done enough; you have broken his arm and for God's aske ge armay," they came towards her and an evere beating the kitchen door in surf and her were beating the kitchen door in surf and her were beating the kitchen door in surf had started the super bolt; got my shoulder up to the door, and I saw by the way shey struck the door; would soon come in, and mother told me to go up stairs or they wood shoot me through the door; went up stairs and I saw Charles Burke under the window outside, with a gun in his hand; I turned the button and let the window down; I worked my body out through the window and jumped down; I then got over the picket fence and got alongside this Charles Burke; I then fell down and somewost scared Burke; he moved about two steps and pointed the gun at me and snapped the gun; I saw the fire from the continuous steps and pointed the gun at me and snapped the gun; I saw the fire from the continuous steps and pointed the gun and ran away; I picked up the gun and went then down the road and tried to slarm Mr. Mound from his house, and I then started for West-chester; near the bridge i thought I saw two of them trying to head me off; I returned, still having the gun, and went to he creek; I took my pants of, leaving me with nothing but my shirt on, and swam acrost; before I left the house very far, about three hundred yards, I heard a shot; after I got across the creek I listened and heard a scream and then everything was still; I ran to the house of kins liawkins and asked them to left me in; he man who came to the window who had to the me in; he man who came to the window and line of the me in; he man who came to the window and there to the me in; he man who came to the window who had to the me in; he man who came to the window who had to the me in the refused and I went to John W. Brown's house, by this time it was a sout seven miles to Tremont police station; there were no police there, and i started to the my man and the police station; there we

I not be maded as given the remain of

house; I think it was Doran said he wanted the "son of a b—h to shoot him;" I am almost positive it was him.

Q. Did you think of your mother when she said they would shoot through the door? A. I did.

Q. And you ran and left her? A. I did.

Q. Why did you run away and leave her? A. I couldn't help running away; I don't think the man outside the window with the gun saw me drop from the window; there was a struggle for the gun between him and me; I am certain this man was Charles Burke; I saw nothing of what was going or inside; I know the other men were inside, for I heard my mother scream; I did not see John C. Burke there; I did not swear that John C. Burke was there on the coroner's inquest; I was examined at the inquest the day after the mu der; I imagine some of these men pursued me; I saw some one behind or ahead of me.

Q. Did you say this (reading from coroner's minutes), "I saw John Doran and Charles Burke running after me; they both had guns?" A. I don't remember it; I knocked John C. Burke down; I don't know whether he remained lying there; I imagined I heard a second shot whis past my ear when I was swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's swimming the creek: I din't swear on the coroner's min.

played a great deal of emotion when giving her direct evidence, but became somewhat defiant when subjected to cross-examination, which was rather searching. In the course of her cross-examination she testified as follows:—

By Mr. McKeon—Q. Did you say to a gentleman that you prayed to God for Fitzgerald's send, but that you wanted his body too? A. Ferhaps I did, but what can you make of it? Maybe I did; I wish his soul well, but his body ought to suffer; he took my levely comfort away from me; I did not sewen at the coroner's inquest that Doran and Canty pointed their guns at me after Fitzgerald; I did not testify on the trial of Fitzgerald that I never spoke to any of the men before that night except Doran; Fitzgerald could have seen my son through the window if he had made it his business to do so; I don't know why he did not kill him there; I have not conversed with my son or the baker about the murder since its occurrence; I have not compared notes with them; I have sold liquor by the glass many a time.

At the close of Mrs. Ellott's testimony the court adjourned until this morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of

favor of Savannah, was received in relation to th

third section of the new Revenue law, appeal to y all the assistance which, in its capacity as regress champions of lawful rights of the merchants of can reader us. We enclose copy of a letter without, E. D. Morgan (at his suggestion), in which i an inconsiderable extent only the difficulties are in the honest and proper prosecution of our busing proposed change in the law. We ask that if propread before the Chamber and acted upon to the ability.

ALEX. FO

for the tobacco trade of New York.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING opposed the reception of the paper, and said that if the Chamber entertained it every interest in the city affected by the law would be asking for the interference of the Chamber is their behalf. In conclusion, he said that if the Chamber took the action requested they would find their hands full of business of this nature for this generation at least.

After debate by Messrs, Opdyke, Tousey, Coman and others the motion was carried.

A letter was received from Street Commissioner McLean (already published in the Herald), asking for the appointment by the Chamber of one arbitrator, to act in connection with two others to be chosen, in examination of the books and accounts of the Street Department, in order that the dispute between that department and the Citizens' Association may be put at rest.

Mr. Toursey moved that the communication be returned to its author without a word of reply or comment.

having the Chamber take the action are the letter.

Mr. Oppyre thought the tone of the letter was in exceedingly bad taste; but in a matter where the interests of the taxpayers was so closely concerned he thought the examination should be made.

After some further behate the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Some unimportant business further occupied the attention of the Chamber, after the transaction of which they adjourned.

# NATURALIZATION -

The Superior Court, chambers, the Court of Common Pleas and the several offices of the Naturalization Bureau were crowded yesterday, as usual, with brevet Americans anxious to obtain the full rank of tion Bureau were crowded yesterday, as usual, with brevet Americans anxious to obtain the full rank of United States citizenship. During the month of August and the early part of September the majority of those who were naturalized in the courts were either of German birth or belonged to that large class of our foreign population known to the knorant as Dutch. It now seems that the Hiberman element, which may have been held buck till now by the party managers, will largely prevail for the remainder of the naturalization season. There was quite a rush of hardy looking Irishmen yesterday, and all the O's of Ireland were represented on the books of the Bureau. The exuberant humor of these men, to many of whom the struggle with poverty would seem to be an irrepressible conflict, broke out whenever the Celtic fancy discerned in the impatience of their neighbors or the movements of the officials of the courts an opportunity for good humored or facetious remark.

"Arrah! look there," mid a shock-headed "far downer" to a comrade, while waiting in the court to be called up for examination. "I wouldn't give three dhraws of a dhudeen for that fella's chances."

"Who is it, avic ""

"That Dutchman at the desk with his mouth open to be called up for examination." "I wouldn't give three dhraws of a dhudeen for that fella's chances."

"Arrah, whist, you omadhaun!" rejoined the other; "don't you see the ould man at the table is tipping 'm the Litany, an' he's only afeard that they are going to make m a Mormonite. There he goes now. Look at the head of 'm !"

Quite a number of those who waited patiently for their turn to arrive found when they finally reached the bench that their papers were imperfectly made out, and consequently could not be naturalized. The naturalization laws seem to be but imperfectly understood, and very many of those who apply for certificates of citizenship appear utterly ignorant of the sasture. The clause which requires an alien to reside for one full year in the State in which he declared his inted-